from Chicago. It is penetrated by the Chicago and Alton Railroad and the Great Western Railroad, which latter connects but an hour's ride east of here with the great Illinois Central Railroad. The city is remantically situated upon an undulating spot, bemmed in from the flat prairie, north, south east and west of it, by a deep and beautiful woodland. Near by winds the Sangamon river, a branch of the Illinois, forty miles distant.

Political events in the nation have recently turned all eyes towards Springfield as the home of the next President of the United States. If all buman signs and calculations do not fail, the elections to come off on the 9th of this month in Pennavivania and Indiana will be handsomely favora ile to the republicans. Such are the advices received here. All parties concede that as those States go at that time so goes the great national contest in November. In view of these facts, already the traveller, as he approaches Springfield. is pointed to a fine double two story wooden dwell-ing house, painted stone color, with green blinds, tnated in the southwesterly part of the city, as the residence of Abraham Lincoln. To see this coming man" with my own eyes, and to listen to him with my own ears, was the principal object of my visit here. Much has been said about him, especially concerning his personal appear-ance, his intellectual capacity, his general knowledge of the theory of government, and especially of his ability to administer the government if per-chance he should be elected President. Having seen Mr. Lincoln, and taken considerable pains to post myself up on these and other points, I submit result of my investigations to the American people through the columns of the HERALD.

I take it for granted that the reader is already sufficiently well satisfied in regard to the physical development and muscular qualities of Mr. Lin-coln, by the frequent relation of his early "rail splitting" history. He alludes with becoming mo. desty to the fact that when he first reached the Territory of Indiana-for it was not then a State, I believe-he was a poor boy, and sough such honest employment as the times afforded and as would command the best pay and render the greatest advantage to the frontier settlemen which he proposed to, and did afterwards, aid in rearing. He speaks of it now with the same feel-ings of pride and satisfaction that a successful journalist, in his advanced age, covered with the beners which honesty, economy and industry al-ways bring, would allude to the time when he first entered an application in the printing office as "roller boy," or, in the more common accepta tion of the term, as "printer's devil." Of cour many of the incidents of Mr. Lincoln's early life which are now so profusely poured out upon him, he had forgotten himself, so closely has he applied simself for many years past to the study and practice of law. There is hardly a day passes that does not bring with it some new reminder of his old friends and his early strugwith life. It was only last that I was first introduced to Mr. Lincoln in the executive department of the State Capitol of Illi nois a beautiful edifice in the centre of this city. During our interview, having alluded myself jo cosely, to his rail splitting notoriety, he said, "Yes, sir, here is a stick I received a day or two since from Josiah Crawford, of Gentryville, Indiana. He writes me that it is a part of one of the rails that I cut for him in 1825, when I was a boy sixteen years old. He has sent it to me to have manufactured into a cane, accompanied with many kind expressions." The quality of the wood is white or burr oak, and the stick will make a very handsome cane when it is mounted properly, as Mr. Lincoln intends it shall be, out of respect to his early friend, Mr. Crawford. I mention this as one of the many inci-

dents that are constantly being brought to his mind by early friends who knew him well. The reader will understand somewhat the feelings of Mr. Crawford, alluded to above, towards Mr. Lincoln by the following anecdote, which is related of the latter by a democratic member of Congress from Indiana, and which illustrates now, as well as it did when it occurred, in 1823 or '24, Young Lincoln was then fourteen or fifteen years of age. Books were exceedingly scarce. ble's" were the standard works on the frontier in those days. Next to these Lincoln, with some diffi culty, obtained "Pilgrim's Progress," "Life of Franklin," "Weem's Washington" and "Riley's Narrative, "and read them over and over again, and ecame so absorbed in the life of Washington that he made every effort to obtain a more extended history of the Father of his Country. At he learned that a Mr. Josiah Crawman alluded to above) who lived not far from the residence of young Lincoln, had a copy of "Ramsay's Life of Washington." He sought out Mr. Crawford, who loaned him the book. Lincoln soon read it through Before returning it to its owner. however, it accidentally became saturated with water, and was nearly spoiled. Lincoln, upon hearing of the accident, was much annoyed. What to do he did pot know. He could not purchase another book, for two reasons:-First, because he had no money: secondly, because another copy of the same work was nowhere to be found in that region at that time. After much annoyance, young Lincoln told Mr. Crawford that he desired to work for him until he paid him for the cost of the book. Crawford refused; but the boy insis'ed, and the former finally said to him : "Well, Abraham, if you think you ought to pay me for the book. and you choose to do so, you can 'top' my field of corn, and I will square accounts with you." "Agreed," responded the conscientions lad; and, three days' hard labor, Abraham cut the tops from the entire field of corn, which were used as "fodder" for Mr. Crawford's cattle, and he thus be came possessor of the book, which, although considerably damaged, was still readable and highly treasured by the new owner. This little inciden not only illustrates a noble trait of character in young Lincoln, but, unquestionably, will never be effaced from the memory of Mr. Crawford. In the course of conversation with Mr. Lincoln I alluded to this circumstance, informing him who related it In Washington shortly after the Chicago nomina tion, and Mr. Lincoln recollected it very weil.

Mr. Lincoln is the architect of his own

fortune, like Douglas, Banks and many others of our leading statesmen. He does not claim to have been "born a gentleman." Like the rest of human beings, he was born a baby, of honest parents, soon became an orphan, and, after reaching boyhood, and by dint of perseverance and hardship, he passed through early manhood, educating himself, and became what he now is an accomplished gentleman, scholarly orator and able advocate-standing at the head of the legal profession of Illinois and a statesman who has shown himself, by the popular verdict of the people of his own State, able to cope with one of the most expe rienced debaters of the American Senate—the ac knowledged leader of the "democracy" of the Northwest, and the regular standard bearer of the party in the nation. So much, in general, for Mr. Lincoln's birth, poverty, education, rise and progress. It ill becomes us, in this country, especially while we are petting and feasting the prospective King and notices of one of the monarchies of the Old World, and boasting to them of the superior advantages of our government, of our free schools and higher free institutions of learn ing, with an idea of impressing them with the great lesson of the American republic that the highest office in the gift of the American people is open to every honest and persevering citisen of sufficient intelligence, from the humblest to the highest born-in the same hour and with al-most the same breath, to disparage, in any degree

the "conlag man" of the nation, whose very life is one of the most striking, praiseworthy and overful illustrations of the gentus and beau for consystem of government the feature King of English and the control of th

testimony.

Turning to whig sources, I find that at a whig mass convention at Vandalia, Illinois, on the 17th of July, 1844, the following resolution was reported from a committee of which Mr. Lincoln was a member. It was adopted by the Convention, and Mr. Lincoln was understood to be the author of it.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an adequate revenue from duties on imports, so levied as to afford ample protection to american industry.

The proceedings of this meeting were printed in the Sangamon Journal, published in this city, of

the proceedings of this published in this city, of the Sangamon Journal, published in this city, of august 7, 1844.

The above paper of July 4, 1844, contains an account of a meeting held at Peoria, illinois, June 19, 1844. It appears that Mr. Lincoln made a speech at that meeting advocating the claims of Henry Clay to the Presidency, and supported, says the Journal, in an "cloquent and stirring speech," the following resolution:—

That foremost in imperiance among these

the four-nol, in an "cloquent and stirring speech," the following resolution:—

Resolved, That foremost in imperiance among these principles (the principles which have guided Heary Clay) we recognize and affirm that of providing an attonal revenue by a tariff of duties on foreign importations, to adjusted that, white it will yield no more than the recessary for an economical and efficient administration of the federal government, will at the same time afford equal protection and economicament to every branch of American industry.

Mr. Lincoln has not changed his views upon the tariff question since 1844, as will be seen by the following tariff plank from the Chigaco platform:—

Resolved, 12. That while growiding revenue for the

Hr. Lincoln lass not changed, the tiers upon the test special test of the control of the control

ments of a subject, and disregarding minor dotails. He is eminently a far and candid protitionary mistakes the position of an antagonist. He meets it manfully and signolly, and grappies with it with what ability he can. He may occasionally give an undue
promisence to a trivial matter, but in general he
takes large and comprehensive views of a subject.

He has not, to any great extent, the faculty of artempts to make what he thinks "the worse appear
the better reason," he has very apt to founder; but let
him examine a question thoroughly, let him
feel that he is right, and there is no man in the
State who can present his own convictions with
greater power, or can pash home an argument
with more overwhelming force. It may be safely
forming a correct judgment—those who have often
met him as an opponent, whether politically or
professionally—will not feel much inclined to disparage his intellectual powers. There is another
quality also which he powers. There is another
quality also which he powers and in the fireds,
and that is the carnestness of his mental chracter,
will be likely to be transferred to those who listen
to him, and this is one element of his power over
those who hear him. It has been sometimes said
that he requires a good deal of preparation, but the
truth is few men are more quick at turning a point
or more ready at repartie in the rough and timble
the effect of a fact or a reason, upon his own or his
adversary's position. His style is forcible and
transparent, often like his garb, plain and homesynch his language frequently idiomatic, very rareity et, "ment or polished, the garb, plain and homesynch his language frequently idiomatic, very rareity et, "ment or polished, the garb, plain and homesynch his language frequently idiomatic, very rareity et, "ment or polished, the garb, plain and homesynch his language frequently idiomatic, very rareity et, "ment or polished, the garb, plain and homesynch his control of the polished with the consitency of the propagation o

So much for Mr. Lincoln's record on the slavery question. It is not near so radical as some of the avowed doctrines of the democratic party. Mr. Benjamin F. Hallett, who has the credit of having framed the Cheinnati platform, when acting as chainman of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, in 1849, in a State convention wrote and reported a resolution, which was awallowed whole by that body, and became the avowed policy of the party, which reads as follows:—

Percivee, That we are opposed to slavery in every form and color, and in layer of freedom and free soil wherever man lives, throughout God's heritage.

In 1850 the democracy of New Hampshire, in convention assembled.

convention assembled:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of any new State into the American Union, with the provise that slearry shall be tolerated.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the members of our State Legislature, whenever the subject of slavery shall be brought before them, to give their influence in favor of freedom.

bied, in the midst of whom was seen looming up the form of "Honest Abe." The details of the arrival of Seward and his reception will reach you by telegraph before this leaves Springfield. I will say, however, in passing, that the meeting of Lincoln and Seward was quite cordial. Of course, their interview was brief; there was no time to discuss the formation of Cabinets, the appointment of foreign Ministers, or to talk of inaugurals, or of the foreign and domestic policy to be inaugurated by the new republican administration should it obtain power. In fact I am of opinion, from all I have seen, heard and learned since I have been in lilinols, and especially in Springfield, that Mr. Lincoln has avoided indicating to his best friends what course he will pursue, if elected, in his cabinet and other appointments. He very wisely thinks there will be time enough for that after election. While he adheres to this policy—of refusing to say who he will appoint to office—let it be understood that he does not hesitate to declare who he will remove if elected. He will sweep from place and power every office holder under the present administration, from the highest to the lowest from Maine to California. Any person, by conversing with Mr. Lincoln for a short time on national politics, will see that he is firm in the opinion that the whole government in all its departments. He seems to me to be just the man for the enormona work before him. It is clear that, should Mr. Lincoln be elected, nothing that he could do would so readily win him the esteem and confidence of the whole government.

Although Mr. Lincoln is silent on the subject of appointments.

whole people as a thorough reorganization of the whole government.

Although Mr. Lincoln is silent on the subject of appointments, you can be assured that the men, in different parts of the country, who were the principal actors in bringing about his nomination, as well as those who opposed it to the last vote, are not imactive. Many of them carry cabinets and foreign appointments in their pockets, and occasionally show them "confidentially." It is really amusing to hear some of them talk, announce their own positions under the Lincoln administration, and tell who they intend to have removed and appointed in this, that and the other place. The boldest of these men are, of all others, the very versions who, from their past relations to the party, and especially to Mr. Lincoln, should preserve, for their own sake, a certain degree of silence.

boldest of these men are, of all others, the very versons who, from their past relations to the pasty, and especially to Mr. Lincoln, should preserve, for their own sake, a certain degree of silence.

Perhaps, from this standpoint, a little gossip about Mr. Lincoln's activitation, should he be the fortunate man, may not be out or place. It is generally conceded, I believe, that Mr. Seward will be tendered the first place in the Cabinet, the office of Secretary of State; and the impolitic friends of the latter, except Mr. Weed, unit in declaring that he shall not accept any place under Lincoln, but remain in the Senate and be in line for the nomination in 1864. The more politic friends of Mr. Seward advise that he go as Minister to England; that should Lincoln's administration be a failure he will be burdened with less of the responsibility than he would if he was Secretary of State, or leading the administration in the Senate, from whice latter place no man ever stepped into the Presidential chair, which historical fact may be consoling to Breckinridge, Douglas and Belf, who are all members of that body. It is said that Mr. Weed is decidedly opposed to Mr. Seward's going abread, but insists that he shall remain where he can have a controlling voice in the appointments. Weed's policy is to head off Greeley, and he knows he can accomplish his purpose better with the aid of Mr. Seward. So fearful has Weed been that "Honest Abe." Will be influenced by Greeley in his appointments, the latter having contributed so largely towards the election of Lincoln, that he (Weed) has made one, and some say two, pligningages to this city since the Chicago nomination. Of course he was courteously received by Mr. Lincoln, bat the latter, having received by Mr. Lincoln, bat the latter, having received by Mr. Lincoln should be a feet a courted of St. James. Governor Morgan is exceedingly anxious for this, in order that he may take Seward's place in the Senate and represent our government the next four years at the Court of St. James

SECRETARY OF STATE.
Judge McLane, of Pennsylvania.
Judge Road, of Pennsylvania.
Senator Essenden, of Maine.
Senator Chase, of Ohio.
Reward Barca, of Wissourt.
Javid Wilmod, of Pennsylvania.

Moses H. Grinnell, of New York. Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island. John Sherman, H. C., of Oblo. Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina. Senator Collamor, of Vermont.

POSTMACTOR GENERAL.

Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan.
Schuyler Coifax, M. C., of Indiana.

N. B. Judd, of Illinois.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri. Frank P. Bair, Jr., et Missori.
Carsion M. Clay, et Kentocky.
John Minor Botts, of Virginia.
Berjamin F. Wade, of Onio.
Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.
John A Gilmer, M. C. of North Carolina.
John P. Baie, et New Hampshire.
Secuntary of Pennsylvania.
Finerson Stheridge, of Tennessee.
John Hokman, of Fennsylvania.
William I. Dayton, of New Jersey.
H. Whiter Davis, of Maryland.
Judge Nelson, of Tennessee.
Jedge Charles Allen, of Marsachunetts.
Win. M. Evarts, of New York.
One item in the programme much t

respondent was here, Mr. Lincoln's Kentucky friend had not again written him. Mr. Lincoln says he supposes he related the anecdote to some of his friencs, and, perhaps, to the Himmal orrespondent, though he does not remember it. He is very sure he said nothing from which an imputation against the Kentuckians of design upon him, or of his fearing to go among them, could rightly be inferred. He was never invited to Kentucky at all, and is quite sure he never said he had been.

In closing this letter about Mr. Lincoln, I beg to say that I have endeavored to present the man as he really is; in representing his political views I have, in every instance, appealed to his own record as the best evidence. I have been guilded somewhat by the provailing opinion that Mr. Lincoln is to be the next President of the United States, and with a view, therefore, of informing the people, really and truly, who and what he is. In conclinsion, perhaps nothing more fitting could be added than a brief extract of a speech delivered in Leavenworth, Kansas, during last winter, by Mr. Lincoln. It is in answer to democratic threats to dissolve the Union in the event of the election of a republican President. I observe that Southern papers are garbling it for party purposes. He lays down the policy and practice to be pursued by such officer when elected, not dreaming at the time, I dare say, that he would probably be that very man. This makes it more interesting. It has the ring of Jacksonism in it, and if Lincoln is elected, I have no doubt he will carry out his own programme. Here it is:—

But you, democrats, are for the Union; and you greatly fear the success of the republicans would destroy the Union. Why? Do the republicans declare against the Union. Why of the policy of the man have it administered as it was by washington and other gre

"THE BASHFUL GIRL."

David Richards, the sculptor, has just finished, in white Italian marble, a beautiful figure of what he calls "The Bashful Girl." It has been executed for one of our prominent merchants. The features of the girl are indescribably natural and sweet, and seldom, if ever before, has in-

The whole figure, with its light and delicately wrought drapery, is exceedingly graceful and simple. The features require little beyond the power of speech to render their expression almost perfect. The whole ideality of a modest or bashful little girl is beautifully enstained. The work is much admired by artists who have examined it. It has been placed on exhibition for a few fays at Osborn's jew-elry store, under the St. Nicholas Head. It was executed at a cost of \$500.

Previous to its removal to its present place of exhibi-

at a cost of \$600.

Previous to its removal to its present place of exhibition it formed one of the ornaments among the works of 17th in the apartments of the Prince of Wales, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Prince and suite expressed admiration for it, and made Entering Inquiries regarding the artist.

He contemplates, should his patronage justify it, commencing a life size statue of Pocahontas, of whom nothing of the kind deserving the name has yet appeared, while no charater involves more of the ideality of romance. It will detract nothing from the merits of Mr. Richards, as a successful scalptor of no ordinary genius, to state that he is emphatically a self-taught artist. Left an orphan at the age of three years, he was beened out to a farmer, where he worked until he was nearly grown. He never went to school a week in his life, though he succeeded in a fair degree to educate himself. At twelve years of age be came near being flagged for issing time in drawing pictures on rokes. A parson of his neighborhood, whom he saw flashing for trout in a brock, with a slounded hat, and a little dog by his side, was the unconscious subject of his carleature, which dily appeared on the rocks on the readside. This formed a subject of complaint against him by the lady of the person, who threatened to carry her grievance before the megletrate if he young artist's sallies were not suppressed, which resulted in a severe reprimand, with a promise of chastisement in case the offence was repeated. N. Y. where he soon outstripped all competitors in the heavily of his workmanship, and his ornaments for mantelpieces enabled his employers to gain three premium at three different fairs. They having failed in business, he soon after appeared in New York, poor and friencless, and with no other recommentation than that of a liste legitly band," which he had modelled and ere cuted in while Vermont marble. This little work bore indelible witness to the genius of its author, and strongly enlisted the sympathy of a friend, who, with what li

putation:
A see acaptain, trading to Tunis, on the Meditorranean, visited the ancient site of Carthage, where excavations were in progress, and where a medallion has relief like ness of Queen Dido was found, executed in red jasper. On its obverse was the name, in Greek letters, "Dido." The size of the likeness, representing Grecian leatures, cut is controlled to the coronal of pearls, trident, &c., could be covered with a ten cent pleco. A copy in scaling wax was given by the captain to Mr. Richards' friend. From this small, heautisince of the likeness, representing Grecian features, carls, coronal of pearls, trident, &c., could be covered with a ten cent plece. A copy in scaling wax was given by the captain to Mr. Richards modelled a half life size copy, which formed a perfect representation of the original. Living opposite to his briend's residence was a highly respectable family who had an only son—a bright and premising boy about seven years old, who unfortonately died rather studenty from an attack of croop. Richards was called in and took a full length post mortem cast of the deceased, from which he modelled his full sized statue. While preserving his features, be imparted a spirited ideality to the figure. The body was lightly drap d; while one hand rested on the rustic ent of a small broken tree, his other was slightly extended and raised to the level of his eyes. On the foredager was poised a little bird, with its wings extended and its head ben't towards the body, whose eyes were intently gazing at it, as though it was enticing him to follow 11—thes idealizing the come, by making the bird represent a ministering spirit, in consonance with the sonthment of the hymn beginning with

Vital spark of Heavesly flame.

Golft, oh I quit this mortal frame.

Hark 'they whisper, angels say,

Sister spirit, come away.

The effect of this idealization produced a touching effect upon all who saw it. The panie of 1857 seemed for a time to blast the hopes of the struggling arisat. At the darkest period of his adversity, when without means, and unable to raise money to pay for a poor from in a tenement house, no called on his friend to state that he was about to leave the city in deuplir, and go to the country. In a garret room with a small gable window, he had modelle is a beautiful ideal bar rolevo Grecian formed head and features, of what he called "Hope," which he had inoity executed in white heads of the power who he he friend his dealized with the darkest power has been the first of the several members of the church. He also when he was to

An adjourned meeting of the representatives of the five Atlantic track lines of railroads has been in ression for the pasitive days at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. J.

for the pastitwo days at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, of the Pensylvania rond, acting as Chairman, and Mr. W. Shanly, of the Grand Trunk Railroad (Canada), as Secretary.

The following roads were represented:—
New York Central—Exactus Corning.
New York and Eric—N. Marsn.
Grand Trunk, Canada—W. Shanly.
Pensylvanic—J. Edgar Thomson.
Haitimore and Chio—J. W. Garret.
Bellefentaine—J. Brough.
Marietta and Cincipnat!—N. I. Wilson.
Pitthoug, Colombus and Cheinnat!—T. I. Jeweit.
Little Manni, Columbus and Cheinnat!—T. I. Jeweit.
Little Manni, Columbus and Amia—W. H. Clements.
And a deputation from the Southwestern roads.
The principal business transacted was the confirming of the proceedings of the meeting field on Friday, the 14th September, oil., in regard to the adoption of a uniform system of freights on the Western roads, so as to forecent competition and rivalry between the various lines.

The meeting thee, siter revising the Articles of Agree—

The meeting thee offer revising the Articles of Agreement in some few carriedlary adjourned until Thursday November 2, at 17 A A.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNOR SEWARD COME BACK FRIGHTENED -In one of his Western speeches Senator Seward declared that when he became convinced that New York would not give sixty thousand majority for Lincoln he would return and stump ready forced itself upon him, for we see it announced that he will speak at Bingham'on on the 24th inst., and

that the people of this State are called upon to decide, through the ballot box, at the November election, whother negroes should be placed upon an equality with white men in the exercise of the elective franchise. If the black republicans succeed they gain a strength of fifty thousand votes to their party.

The Cockade Men and Minute Men of the South.—

We published a paragraph a few days ago announcing that the South Carolinians on the receipt of the news of the result of the October elections were "mounting the cockade." The South Carolina papers bring the explanation of the term. Armed bands are being organized in South Carolina called Minute Men and interest and of the term. Minute Men, and intended as an officet to the Wide & wakes of the North. The badge adopted is a blue resette with a military button in the centre, to be worn upon the side of the hat as a cockade. On Saturday night last the Minute Men of Columbia, S. C., turned out in a torchlight proces-

Men of Columbia, S. C., turned out in a torchlight procession. The Carchinian says:—

There were about three hundred in ranks, making a very imposing and brilliant display. They each were a red searl, with the letters M. M. imprinted on it. The organization is rapidly extending through the State and the South. It is designed as an organization for the preservation of the interests and institutions of the South, and the formation of a Southern confederacy. The recent elections will doubtless stimulate its growth, and we would not be surprised if, in a month, with proper drill and discipline, it furnishes an army strong enough to maintain any independent move that may be made by the Southern State.

The Charleston Mercury says:-

The Charleston Mercury says:—

We are glad to see the people of our State everywhere preparing for the crisis which is at hand. As an offset to the "Wide Awakes" of the North, "Minute Men" are organizing in all the principal districts of South Carolina. Their object is to form an armed body of men, and to join in with our fellow citizens, now forming in this and our sister States as "Minute men." whose daty is to arm, equip and drill, and he ready for any emergency that may arise in the present perilons position of the Southern States. In Kershaw, At beville and Richam districts the organization is aircady complete and powerful, embracing the flower of the youth, and led on by the most influential citizens. The badge adopted is a blue resette—two and a balf inches in diameter, with a military botton in the centre, to be worn upon the side of the hat. Let the

THE CONGRESSIONAL GAINS IN ORIG. - The following is a correct list of the representatives chosen at the late election in Obio to the Thirty seventh Congress:-

District.

1-G. H. Fendleton, dem.

2-John A. Gurny, rep.

3-G. I. Valland (Sam, dem.

4-Win Allen, dem.

5-J. M. Ashley, rep.

6-C. A. White, dem.

7-Thus, Corwin, rep.

8-S. Shellabarger, rep.

9-Win, Noble, dem.

10-C. A. Trimble, rep.

11-V. B. Horton, rep.

District
12-8 S Cox, dem
13-John Sherman, rep.
14-H G. Hake, rep.
15-George Nogeot, dem.
16-W P. Cutler, rep.
17-J R. Morris, dem.
18-S. Edgerton, rep.
19-A. G. Riddle, rep.
20-John Hutehus, rep.
21-J. A. Bingham, rep.

publicans, 15; democrats, 6; democratic gain, 2. The gains are in the F fteenth and Seventeenth districts, where Het. Wm. Helmick and Hen. T. C. Theaker, both republican members of the present Congress, were de-

voted the black republican ticket in Ohio at the late election, under the decision of Judge Brickschoff. This will account for the majority there, which is not large for Ohio, even with this aid.

Florida Probably for Bell and Evenetr —The returns

from Florida come in slowly. They indicate that the Breckinridge democracy have elected their candidates. The Douglas men had no ticket in the field for this election, but have an electoral ticket for the Presidentia contest. If the democratic majority in this election is reduced—as undoubtedly it will be—Bell and Everett will carry the State.

will carry the State.

Figure District of Prinspirvania — J. E. McKinty, dem , has been elected to the present Congress in place of

ty seven counties in Pennsylvania has been received, leaving thirty six to be heard from officially. The cone ties received, however, represent about half the vote of the State, which is likely to exceed the vote of 1859, say 170,000 votes, making the total vote of the State upwares of half a million. The vote for Governor, as far as received, compares with the vote of 1850 in the sam

159 702 112,217 Increase in 1860 46 597 47,485 The majority for Curtin, republican, for Governor, over Foster, in 27 counties, is 13,156. The majority for Cochran, republican, in the same coun

ties in 1850 was 12,568.

Coun in.—The Schenectady News, a Sery democratic Union ticket.

SOUTHERN BANES PREPARING FOR THE POLITICAL CRE The Raleigh (N. C.) Reguler states, on "undoubted au-thority," that the State Bank of North Carolins, in view of the alarming condition of the country, has determine to suspend discounting until future results shall be developed. It adds:-

to suspend discounting until future results shall be developed. It adds:—

That great pecuniary distress will result from this step cannot be doubted. The Bank of North Carolina has just gone into operation, with a large capital. The fact that it would be its interest to lend out its money freely, doubtless induced many to make contracts and engagements, on the faith of being able to fulfil them by second modations at that institution. All such men will, of course, come up short, and those to whom they are under obligations will in turn be reduced to great pecuniary inconvenience. In a word, it is hard, if not impossible, to foretell the end of this beginning.

THE COUNSE OF COOK, THE INCREMENTARISM - Among the democratic members of Congress just elected in Indiana is the Hon. D. W. Voorbees, whose great speech in behalf of Cook, one of the followers of Old John Brown, demned and executed at Charlestown, Va., gave him national reputation as one of the most brillfant crators of

Battonar repulsion in the present day.

He Mans a Missaus —The Staunton (Va.) Speciator maye that whilst Hou. William Smith (Extra Billy) was making his speech at Harrisonburg he alluded in a contemptuous manner to the Union party, when one of its friends, in a manner to the Union party, when one of its friends, in a loud, clear voice, huzzaed for Bell and Everett. Mr. S., thinking there could be but few, and that the response would be very weak, exclaimed, "That is right; hurrah for Bell." In response to this invitation to the friends of Bell to speak out, there went up such loud and numerous Soli to speak out, there went up such and and nomerous shouts for Bell for several inductes that all were surprised, and Mr. Smith perfectly astemated.

A First is Mussors: Berwess Two Polivicians.—A doct was fought near Nodaway, Mo., on the 12th inst., between

leainh J. Porter, Esq., President of the Democratic Club and Chairman of the Executive Committee of St. Joseph, and Colonei Harlen, of Boonville. Mr. Porter was ad-dressing a political meeting at Nodaway, when Colonel Harlen called him a liar. Both parties were seriously though not fatally wounded.

MR. YANGET AND THE BOSTON WORKINGERS —The follow-

MR. YANGEY AND THE BOSTON WORKINGERS —The follow-ing memorial is in circulation in Boston for signatures:— We, the undersigned, workingmen of Boston and its victisity, believing in free speech and free discussion, and vice sing you to be one of the ablest exponents of the ad-rantages of negro slavery, hereby invite you to address them in Fancuil Hall, on Saturday evening next, or pour any other evening you may appoint, upon the subject of the effect slavery has had upon the white laborer at the Booth, and upon the effect negro advery would probably have upon the free white workingmen of the Northern States, and of the Territories, should if be introduced therein.

The Tarf.

PASHION RACE COURSE. A NOVEL TROTTING MATCH.

A number of grallemen, interested in improving the
bread of horses and encouraging sports of the turf, have made arrangements for a semewhat novel race, to come off on the Fashion Course, Long Island, next Thursday. A pures of \$500 has been given, as a prize, by Mr. Monnot, and no entries are to be admitted accept of horses be-longing to private gentlemen residing in New York or vicinity. This is to exclude the professional horse racers.
Mr. Monnet's Tartar, Mr. Felton's Putpam and the bay mare Mr. Monnet a larter, Mr. Petton a futban and the bay maye Belle Brandon have already been entered, wit the lists, we believe, are still open. The bills announce that immunch as the arrangements are under the direction of a commit-tee of sentlemen with when peculiary profit is no co-siderative, petther pains nor expense will be spared to render the affair everything that could be desired. From the character of the grattenen connected with it we have no doubt that the promise will be foldlied. The race is to be mile beens, bess three in dire.

Lones Fairwary.—The thigment of wheat by canal from Budish, during the friend work of October, reached the large amount of 1,630 etc bushels. This is suppressed rated. The shipments from Budish during Squamber, and to October 16, were 0,177,000 number.